

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(47.8840, -10.8398,  
-15.2071)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(47.8840, -10.8398,  
-15.2071) contains.

<b>HunterLab(48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(48.0181,  
-10.8638, -15.1467)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	538BA6
RGB	83, 139, 166
RGB Percent	33%, 55%, 65%
CMY	0.6745, 0.4549, 0.3490
CMYK	0.50, 0.16, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	200°, 33%, 49%
HSV	200°, 50%, 65%
XYZ	19.6828, 23.0574, 39.4895
YIQ	125.3340, -42.0430, -3.4750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

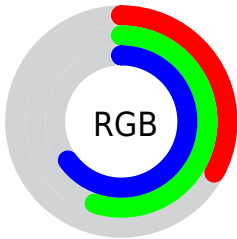
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	83, 116, 166
Decimal	5475238
CIE Lab	55.13, -10.79, -19.99
CIE LCh	55, 22.711, 241.645
Yxy	23.0582, 0.2394, 0.2804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283665318 (0xFF538BA6)
YUV	125.3340, 20.0483, -37.1269
Hunter-Lab	48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467

# Details

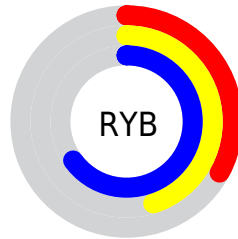
The HunterLab color  $48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $3399CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $44.5916, 13.4883, 16.8311$ , and the grayscale version is  $45.3531, -2.4199, 2.4641$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $69.4537, -13.0429, -15.8275$ , and  $29.2683, -8.4640, -14.3621$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $45.6793, -11.0569, -18.8725$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $50.5060, -10.1760, -11.4079$ .

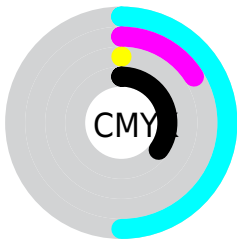
# Distribution



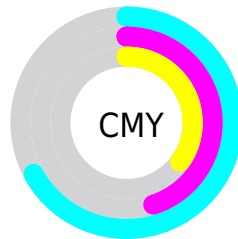
- Red (33%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.0181, -10.8638,  
-15.1467

■ 48.0181, -10.8638,  
-15.1467

163.7144,  
-21.4851, -15.5793

■ 38.2577, -9.6925,  
-14.8001

■ 69.6340, -13.1866,  
-15.6387

■ 29.2655, -8.5020,  
-14.3898

■ 81.4044, -14.3485,  
-15.7906

■ 21.1148, -7.2763,  
-13.9285

■ 93.7720, -15.5154,  
-15.8839

■ 13.9037, -5.9859,  
-13.4663

■ 106.7094,  
-16.6895, -15.9220

■ 7.5377, -6.6381,  
-13.9520

■ 120.1925,  
-17.8725, -15.9079

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

134.2000,

-19.0655, -15.8444

0.0000, NaN, NaN

148.7130,  
-20.2694, -15.7341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.0181, -10.8638,  
-15.1467

■ 48.0181, -10.8638,  
-15.1467

■ 45.6793, -11.0569,  
-18.8725

■ 50.5060, -10.1760,  
-11.4079

■ 43.4943, -10.7206,  
-22.5655

■ 53.1317, -9.0334,  
-7.6770

■ 41.4691, -9.8331,  
-26.1996

■ 55.8872, -7.4783,  
-3.9669

■ 39.6047, -8.3936,  
-29.7513

■ 58.7637, -5.5523,  
-0.2872

■ 37.8710, -6.5204,  
-33.2593

■ 61.7526, -3.2944,  
3.3558

■ 37.8706, -6.5201,  
-33.2601

■ 64.8459, -0.7405,  
6.9590

■ 68.0363, 2.0773,  
10.5210

■ 71.3169, 5.1304,  
14.0421

■ 74.6815, 8.3936,  
17.5238

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



48.0190, -17.0255, -7.3280



48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467



48.0190, -2.0439, -17.9841

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



48.0190, -10.8640, -15.1458



48.0190, 16.9048, 3.1056



48.0190, -11.6988, 15.0851

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467



44.5916, 13.4883, 16.8311

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



48.0190, -3.0834, 16.8386



48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467



48.0190, 13.8398, 10.7999

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



48.0190, -10.8640, -15.1458



48.0190, 14.4283, -6.3058



48.0190, 6.3395, 15.4337



48.0190, -17.4807, 10.0947



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467



48.0190, 4.2971, -16.3071



48.0190, 6.3395, 15.4337



48.0190, -9.0617, 16.0241

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



48.0190, -10.8640, -15.1458



77.0992, -8.9091, -2.9990



54.9747, -31.3327, 17.6357



36.1022, -4.4578, -1.8949



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



48.0190, -10.8640, -15.1458



61.1988, -14.8811, -25.9831



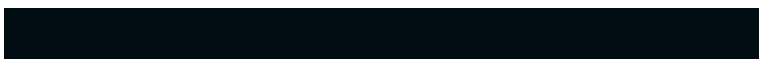
36.5636, 8.4559, -35.8223



28.4859, -2.6105, -0.0145



33.4795, -5.9432, -29.0168



5.9976, -2.0510, -3.0689



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



40.1974, 33.9193, -10.6657



49.5527, 55.9612, -16.6721



55.4938, -6.0224, 25.3454



27.6125, 1.6909, 0.1543



26.8376, 49.3733, -9.1156



4.2898, 8.0706, -2.8422



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

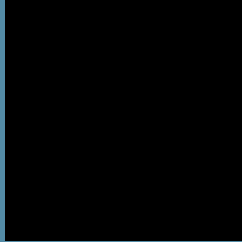
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467.

-10.8638, -15.1467.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467

### Protanopia

47.8156, 1.3821, -11.7507

### Deuteranopia

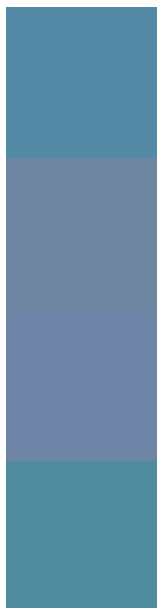
47.8410, 3.4950, -16.3707



## Tritanopia

47.9707, -15.1133, -7.9534

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467

## Protanomaly

47.6431, -3.4247, -13.2411

## Deuteranomaly

47.8331, -2.3826, -15.8830

## Tritanomaly

47.8856, -13.5043, -10.7813

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467

## Achromatopsia

45.2856, -2.4163, 2.4605

## Achromatomaly

46.0149, -6.2528, -3.7241

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(83, 139, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 139, 166)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(83, 139, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 139, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(83, 139, 166) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 139, 166) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 139, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 139, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 139, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 139,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.0181, -10.8638, -15.1467 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 139, 166) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 139,  
166) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor